REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow. With this amendment, claims 1, 13, 14, 19, and 20 have been amended, claim 12 has been cancelled, and no claims have been added. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier. Thus, claims 1-11 and 13-20 are pending in the application. Support for the amendments to claims 1, 14, 19, and 20 can be found in at least previously presented claim 12. No new matter has been added.

The amendments have been made to expedite prosecution, without acquiescing to the propriety of the rejections. Applicants reserve the right to file continuation applications to pursue additional claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 12-13, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically, the Examiner alleges,

> The specification does not support converting each of the plurality of octet values into an alphanumeric octet value. The specification discloses converting a plurality of octet values into an alphanumeric value, but the specification is silent with respect to the final alphanumeric value being an octet value. (Office action, page 2, paragraph 4).

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Paragraph [00026] of the specification teaches:

"F: represents a function that converts a hash value into an alpha-numeric string.

For example, the following **octet values** may be used:

H'30-H'39 (decimal 48-57), which may be represented by the values of 0 to 9.
H'41-H'5A (decimal 65-90), which may be represented by the values of A to Z.

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H'61-H'7A (decimal 97- 122), which may be represented by the values of a to z.

The F function may be used to **convert other values into the value ranges listed above**. For example, F may perform the following functions:" (Emphasis added)

Given octet	Operation	Result
0-23	Add 65	65-88
24-47	Add 41	65-88
58-64	Add 10	65-74
91-96	Add 6	97-102
123-144	Subtract 26	97-118
145-165	Subtract 46	99-119
166-185	Subtract 66	100-119
186-205	Subtract 86	100-119
206-225	Subtract 106	100-119
226-245	Subtract 126	100-119
246-255	Subtract 146	100-119

(prose in specification summarized in the above table)

One of ordinary skill in the art reading the specification would understand that: (1) the function F converts a hash value represented in octet values into an alpha-numeric string, (2) octet values H'30-H'39, H'41-H'5A, and H'61-H'7A may be used by the function F, (3) converting other (non-alphanumeric) octet values to the desired (alphanumeric) octet values can be done by adding or subtracting specific values to/from the given octet value. In other words, the generated hash value may comprise a mixture of alphanumeric octets (octets which correspond to alphanumeric characters) and non-alphanumeric octets (octets which do not correspond to alphanumeric characters). To convert a hash value with a mixture of alphanumeric octets and non-alphanumeric octets to a string that only includes alphanumeric values, the function F

converts the non-alphanumeric octets to alphanumeric octets. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-6, 14 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2003/0171112 to Lupper, et al. (Lupper), in view of U.S. Patent 6,715,082 to Chang, et al. (Chang), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,398,285 to Borgelt, et al. (Borgelt). Claims 7-11, 16 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, in view of Chang, in view of Borgelt, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,463,055 to Lupien, et al. (Lupien). Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, in view of Chang, in view of Borgelt, and in further view of U.S. Publication No. 2003/0051041 to Kalavade, et al. (Kalavade). Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, in view of Chang, in view of Lupien, in view of Borgelt, and further in view of Kalavade. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). *See also* MPEP 2143.03. Independent claims 1, 14, and 19 have been amended to recite "calculating a hash value comprising a plurality of octet values and converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values into an alphanumeric octet value." This feature is neither taught nor suggest by Lupper, Chang, Borgelt, Lupien, Kalavade, or any combination thereof.

Independent claims 1, 14, and 19 have been amended to recite the feature of previously presented claim 12. Previously presented claim 12 was not rejected as being anticipated by or rendered obvious by Lupper, Chang, Borgelt, Lupien, Kalavade, or any combination thereof. Thus, as acknowledged by the Examiner, none of these references either singly or in combination anticipates or would have rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention amended claims 1, 14, and 19 or any of the claims that depend from these claims.

Indded, Lupper teaches a generic wlan architecture. (Lupper, Abstract). Regarding the password, Lupper teaches "subscriber name and password are obtained from the subscriber." (Lupper, [Paragraph 0078]). Chang teaches [a]" mechanism for establishing a plurality of sessions between a client and a first server based on a single input of user authenticating information" (Chang, Abstract). Chang also teaches the use of "random one-time passwords (OTPs)." (Chang, column 2, lines 15-16). Borgelt teaches "In a communication system, a password that enables an embedded software program within a base station can be generated using public key cryptography." (Borgelt, Abstract), Borgelt also teaches passwords that are generated using a hardware ID, an encryption key, and a software code. (Borgelt, colun 4, lines 5-27). Lupien teaches "An integrated radio telecommunications network which integrates an ANSI-41 circuit switched network and a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)." (Lupien, Abstract). Lupien is silent as to the generation and use of passwords. Kalavade teaches "[a] converged network accessible by client terminals … The gateway integrates billing and authentication functions of the wide area and local area networks." (Kalavade, Abstract). Kalavade teaches that authentication typically requires a login name and a password. (Kalavade, paragraph [0063]). None of these references, however, teaches "calculating a hash value comprising a plurality of octet values and converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values into an alphanumeric octet value" as recited in independent claims 1, 14, and 19. Further, none of the references provide even a rational basis for creating/generating a one-time password by "calculating a hash value comprising a plurality of octet values and converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values into an alphanumeric octet value." Thus, even under *KSR*, none of the references singly or in combination render obvious claims 1, 14, and 19 or any of the claims that depend on these claims. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

The Director is authorized to charge any fees deemed necessary and/or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 03-3975, referencing Docket No. 043395-0378353.

Respectfully submitted,

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